

# The CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

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## OUR NEW PRESIDENT



With the semi-centennial behind us, we begin in Toronto in 1924 a new period in the life of the National Conference. We turn from the accomplishments of the last fifty years to the needs of the next half century. The tumult and the shouting have not died with our jubilee. We slough off our fifty years and celebrate our rebirth to the opportunities of the present.

We are young, very young and impatient to be at the work which is before us. Division chairmen, instead of being coerced into handing in some kind of a program by October, have been asking that the Program Committee meet in June or July at the latest, so that there may be at least nine months in which to polish into perfection the papers which are to be given at Toronto next year. Ample provision, they report, is being made for the general participation in the discussions, which was not possible at our Golden Anniversary.

Scientific research and experimentation is now generally accepted as the basis of our social reform movement, both on the theoretical side and in actual administration. But what we now know should be done does not square with what we are actually doing, so at the coming Conference we shall have an opportunity of learning of the methods and results of recent research in the

field of social welfare; and we shall also take stock as to the reasons why principles long established have not yet found their way into the actual work that we are doing for individuals and communities.

The National Conference is made up of many forces—it is tolerant of religious differences, of racial, sectional, and national differences; it is intolerant of war, of poverty, of disease, of the denial of equal opportunity for health, for education, and for happy childhood to our own children—to children everywhere.

Toronto was the overwhelming choice of the Conference membership for 1924. The vote was an expression of the Conference's interest in social progress in other countries; it was also a recognition that Canada has much of interest and practical value to show to the social workers of the United States; it was an expression of the conviction that Toronto will give to the Conference the stimulus of community sympathy, pleasant surroundings, and cool weather. We have learned by the trial and error method that it is under these conditions that our discussions are most brilliant and our association one with another most rewarding.

GRACE ABBOTT,  
President, 1924.

**THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF SOCIAL WORK

**President,** Grace Abbott, Children's Bureau,  
Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer,** C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati.

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## Toronto—1924

Four years ago, The National Conference of Social Work went for its forty-seventh annual meeting to the far south, and New Orleans was the host for the first meeting held in that section of the United States. The next year, the Conference went to Milwaukee, the northern center of the great Middle West. In 1922 it heeded the call of New England and met in Providence, Rhode Island. Then came the fiftieth anniversary meeting with the general consensus of opinion that the most appropriate place in which this meeting could possibly be held would be the nation's capital, since in the course of fifty years the Conference had become really and truly national in its extent, its interests, and its influence. Next year, the first of what we hope will be its second fifty years of enlarged usefulness and service, the Conference steps over the northern border of this country into a country different in name but alike in interest and enthusiasm for human welfare.

Toronto was the meeting place in 1897, and now, twenty-seven years later, the Conference once more returns to the city of Toronto for its annual meeting. In 1897, the President of the Conference

was Alexander Johnson, known and loved by its members because of his long service, his wise leadership, and his unfailing interest in the Conference. Dr. Hastings H. Hart was the General Secretary of the Conference, and among the speakers were the following persons who are still members of the Conference: Charles E. Faulkner, Ernest P. Bicknell, Lucy M. Sickels, Frances R. Morse, Mary E. Richmond, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Edward T. Devine, Charles F. Weller, Ainsley Wilcox, Homer Folks, Jane Addams, and Hastings H. Hart.

It is interesting to note the things which were discussed by the Conference at this meeting. The following list of subjects will give some idea as to what the Conference was thinking about way back in 1897: Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes; Prison Reform; Epilepsy; Insanity; Child Saving; Reform Work; Charity Organization; Outdoor Relief; the Feeble-Minded; Social Settlements.

Dr. Hart makes an interesting comment on this meeting, a comment which has been reiterated about practically every subsequent meeting of the Conference:

"The section meetings were well organized and of great interest; but, as in the general meeting, the tendency was to present too many papers, leaving little time for discussion."

At the time of the 1897 meeting, the Conference had approximately 1,250 members. Next year when it goes to Toronto, the Conference will have between four and five thousand members; will have a program which will be the result of most careful planning and thought upon the part of not only the general Program Committee of the Conference but also the program committees of the ten great divisions of the Conference; will have back of it twenty-seven years of added experience, service, and usefulness; will have present with it the impetus and enthusiasm and inspiration of the fiftieth anniversary meeting, and will have its face turned forward, looking ahead toward whatever of usefulness and human helpfulness the next fifty years may have in store for it.

It was a great thing to have been present at the fiftieth anniversary meeting, and it will be a great thing to be present at the first meeting of the second half of the century of social helpfulness.

Toronto offers exceptional advantages for a meeting such as that of the National Conference. Its citizenship is doing great things in all fields of human welfare. It is ideally located geographically and is prepared to welcome and care for the National Conference with the same abounding hospitality which endeared it to those who had the privilege of attending the 1897 meeting.

## CONFERENCE vs. COMMENCEMENT

The New York School of Social Work established an interesting and suggestive precedent this year by substituting attendance at the National Conference of Social Work for its usual commencement exercises.

The regular recitation and examination work of the term was finished the week before the fiftieth anniversary meeting, and it was decided in lieu of commencement to have members of the faculty and the students attend the Conference.

Under the leadership of Porter R. Lee, director of the school, a delegation of about 75 persons—60 students and 15 members of the teaching staff—attended the sessions in Washington. From there most of the students went directly to their homes for the vacation period. In one of the courses at the school, in lieu of a final examination, the students were allowed to submit written reports on the meetings of certain sections of the Conference.

In addition to attending the meetings, the students were entertained by Washington alumni of the school at two or three school functions, and the school maintained an information booth at the Conference headquarters.

"We were well pleased with the experiment," said Mr. Lee. "Not only were the addresses and discussions of great technical value to the students, but the meeting gave them a perspective on the entire field of social work and a broader vision of its scope and possibilities. The educational value of the Conference was tremendous."

## CLIPPING FROM THE DALLAS NEWS

### Marked Absence of Self-Seeking at Conference

Special to The News:

WASHINGTON, May 23.—One is impressed by the high order of intelligence and personality of the delegates attending the National Conference in Washington this year. Aside from an intense rivalry among the four cities which sought the honor of acting as host to the Conference of 1924, there was a marked absence of self-seeking. The one evident purpose of the thousands who have come from all parts of the United States is that their personal fitness for service may have new values. Hence, day after day great bodies of men and women gather into innumerable conferences. The Texas delegates are in evidence at the various sessions and there is no way of measuring the increased efficiency which is the sure product of this very definite postgraduate course in social work.



## Impressions of the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting by Ex-Presidents of the Conference

The Fiftieth Anniversary Session of the National Conference of Social Work brought together the largest attendance which the Conference has ever had, and included for the first time representatives from every State in the Union, as well as a number of distinguished foreign guests, and representatives in all, from fifteen countries besides the United States and Canada. Canada sent a delegation of eighty-six members, representing every Province but one.



The large attendance was there for business. The capacity of the largest halls proved too small; many overflow meetings were held. A larger proportion than usual of the speakers were not regular Conference attendants, but came from related fields to speak of the influence of social work in education, public opinion, industry, and other lines. An efficient press service carried the gist of the addresses and papers to the press throughout the United States and Canada.

To the Conference attendants the occasion brought a larger and truer perspective of their work, a better understanding of their particular undertaking in its relations to the entire program of social progress, and the renewed enthusiasm and reassurance which comes from meeting large numbers of people with similar spirit and aims. To the Press, and through the Press to the country as a whole, the Conference brought a new recognition of social welfare as an important permanent responsible factor in American life under the changed conditions which followed the war. As far as I know, nobody ever mentioned the word "reconstruction," but, as a matter of fact, the entire Conference expressed the serious thought of a very large group of earnest workers who are attempting to utilize the changing conditions and ideals which followed the war as an opportunity to push forward more prominently and effectively a sound

practicable social ideal. Its proceedings will afford the best up-to-date statement of a constructive program of social betterment, now available.

HOMER FOLKS, New York,  
President in 1923.

The semi-centennial celebration exhibited the evolution of the National Conference of Social Work from a compact organization, controlled by a small group representing the State Boards of Charities, to a great, democratic organization, including every branch of social effort. In this evolution the Conference has gained in breadth of vision and co-operative spirit, but has lost in strong personal leadership and concrete effect upon public sentiment.

The many auxiliary meetings illustrated the natural tendency to specialization with the danger of failing to grasp the broader aspects of the social movement.

The most hopeful sign was recognition of the responsibilities assumed by every social worker and eagerness to qualify by study and training for those responsibilities.

HASTINGS H. HART, New York City,  
President in 1893.

The plan to meet in the National Capitol, and the adoption of a program which opened wide doors of opportunity for a study of the ways and means to prevent misfortunes, and thereby lessen the burdens of their relief and correction, were fully justified by the character of the attendance, and the interest manifested.

Differ as we may concerning the need and value of laws and methods to reduce crime, poverty, and ignorance, we must agree upon the need and value of a national school for the study and comparison of experiences and their results, and the correlation of service by the home, the school, the church, and the community, in all the works which increase the number of honest, industrious, well-educated citizens. The example set before the States by the Washington Conference should be helpful in encouraging united effort to prevent the evils which afflict all neglectful communities.

CHARLES E. FAULKNER, Lake Worth, Fla.,  
President in 1900.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Session of the Conference will always be remembered by me because of its dignified setting in Washington and because of the large number of attendants who were young people, seemingly very earnest and intelligent. Their serious desire to get all possible good from the meetings was evident. Therefore I was impressed by the need, as the Conference continues to grow, of keeping audiences to such moderate size that all persons in them may hear; and also, of stimulating discussion of live topics rather than formal addresses. May the Conference always be what its name signifies, especially in drawing out different points of view on current questions, for the good of all!

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass.,  
President in 1904.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Session of the National Conference of Social Work exemplified the breadth of its platform, the freedom of its discussions, the nationwide representation in its constituency, the international range of its affiliations, and best of all, the great good fellowship of its membership. Its influence is a national asset, informative, constructive, suggestive and corrective. Its Proceedings serve the present as a guide book and the future as a permanently valuable reference volume.

GRAHAM TAYLOR, Chicago,  
President in 1914.

If I were to choose one word to represent the great Washington Conference it would be readiness. Readiness to welcome truth from unexpected places, and to believe that we do not yet know much. The world progresses with accelerating speed, and even the last decade (which in spite of the war did more in various good ways than the whole previous century) will be made insignificant by the next decades. It does not take a plant so long to blossom as to grow; and the long centuries will bring new growth and new flowers. I envy To-morrow.

FREDERIC ALMY, Buffalo, N. Y.,  
President in 1917.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Conference found its best and most distinctive meaning in its international aspects. Its most vital single session, by far, was that at which Toronto was chosen as the next place of meeting. The foreign delegates, among them, spanned the whole range of conference interests, from new proposals for the protection of the individual family to advanced projects of economic reconstruction. For the sake both of what can be learned continuously from other countries and even more because of the peculiar community of interest and sense of fellowship that social work can develop across international lines, the Conference should plan each year to have a group of foreign delegates.

ROBERT A. WOODS, Boston,  
President in 1918.

The making of speeches, if skill and eloquence attend, is inspirational; increases enthusiasm; and may add to the sum total of knowledge; but it requires argument and discussion to make a successful conference of social work. The anniversary session was perhaps the least argumentative in the history of the National Conference.

The reason is plain. This was an occasion of intense enthusiasm, a jubilee, a telling of the story of progress, and a reckoning of gains. It was an unusual meeting, happy and overpopulated. For this reason it sacrificed in large measure the greatest single value which a gathering of the Profession of Human Problems has to gain.

ROBERT W. KELSO, Boston,  
President in 1922.

# THE WASHINGTON MEETING ON FOREIGN WORK

It is a great privilege for a foreign social worker to be able to attend this Conference. Social service over here strikes one as being a wonderful crusade to establish public health, public welfare, and public opinion to better the conditions of the people. This seems to be the ideal of every person I have met, of all the speakers that I have heard. There doesn't seem to be one side of social work that hasn't been thoroughly organized and classified. Each group has its own organization, its own pioneers. These different organizations are a wonderful stimulation to each other, but I am wondering if they do not break up the home in too many divisions?

In France, the social worker takes in charge the whole family situation. It is the same person who looks after the prenatal care, the children's welfare in the family, who finds employment for those that are out of work. We strive to keep the family together, not to segregate. This is not a criticism. It is the reason why things are so much slower in their achievement in Europe than over here.

But above all, the most striking feature of this Conference is the atmosphere in which we move. Social service is in the air we breathe, in the outthrust hand of those we meet on the street. In the over-thronged rooms the speaker is listened to as if he were speaking the Gospel. All personal ambitions, all creeds, all sects,



all nationalities, are dissolved in an inspiring desire to help save human life for the beauty of life itself, and the benefit of humanity.

Mlle. ANNIE NOUFFLARD,  
General Director, Hospital Social Work  
in Paris.

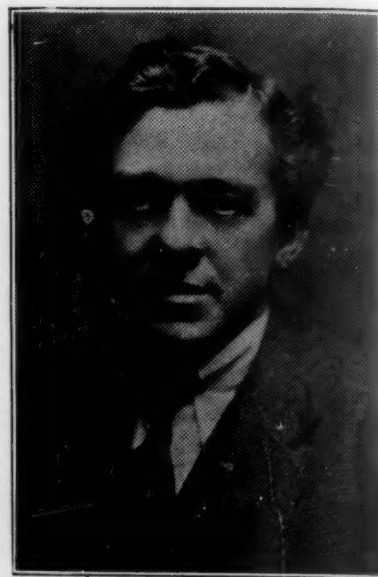
The broad impression conveyed to me by the Conference—the intensity and intelligence of the interest manifested by large and representative audiences—is that social work in America is rapidly attaining to the dimensions and importance of a National Crusade.

The preoccupation of a conference of several thousands of men and women with the non-partisan aspects of questions of government, industry, public health and order is new, and I need not add, stimulating to me. Similar gatherings in Great Britain are smaller and less well instructed; and they do not convey to the same extent as the National Conference, the sense of a community which regards social reform *per se* as its main or primary interest.

Behind the Conference one feels the spirit and energy of the American nation. The Conference is the prelude to action. It will be followed by "drives" against all sorts of preventable diseases, against poverty, against all abuses and practices which appear to embody danger to the community. I see in the Conference an indication of the determination of America to put its social "house" in order.

This main impression is supplemented by other impressions, entirely agreeable, of the competence and broadmindedness of the American social worker. The organization of the Conference leaves nothing to be desired, and a heavy and complicated programme is worked through without any kind of hitch. As for broadmindedness, the audiences at the Conference are ideal. Their sympathy with the lecturer and their desire fully to understand him and put the best construction upon what he has to say to them call for hearty and very grateful acknowledgment.

I would add a word as to the desirability of promoting a fuller exchange of ideas between American and other social workers. Many of the papers read to the Conference are of wide importance, and I should like to see social workers in Europe



studying them and submitting the results of their own researches to America.

JAMES J. MALLON,  
Head Warden, Toynbee Hall, London.

The National Conference of Social Work was this year conducted not so much on technical as on broad educational lines; it provided a sort of aeroplane view of that vast expanse of social work which has so marvellously developed during the last fifty years. Nothing could be more inspiring than this presentation, by the most eminent men and women of America, of social work as it now stands, with its theoretical conquests, with its practical achievements, with its promising endeavors.

The Conference has clearly shown that social work is now a science and an art, just as are medicine or engineering. Social research and social work have joined hands with the same beneficial effects as are experienced from the co-ordination of medical research and medical practice.

This comparison of social and medical advancements is not out of place, as the foremost importance of health in social problems has been put in evidence by the Conference with greater force than ever.

Another striking aspect of the Conference was the tendency to broaden the



# ING AS SEEN BY THE N LEGATES

debates so as to approach the problems from an international viewpoint, and this fact shows how much social work has advanced and extended. It has so fully come to its own that it can now look beyond the boundaries of its national object and rise to universal methods, to a universal doctrine. Towards this new and exalted goal the 1923 Conference has taken the first but resolute steps, and this departure will give it a pre-eminent position in the history of social work.

DR. RENÉ SAND,  
Secretary General, The League of Red  
Cross Societies, Paris.

When I was a little child I was always told that young people who did not do well were sent to America. In social work in Germany we have a theory that young people who do not do well very often are people with peculiar gifts and capacities, which, however, do not conform with the needs of the social life of to-day; that children who play truant, who have tendencies to wander and roam about, would probably be of the highest value, and even make a mark if they lived under different circumstances and conditions. Since I have attended the National Conference of Social Work in Washington, it has struck me that most of the ancestors of the social workers of the United States, those people



who originally came to live on this side of the ocean, must have been people of such extraordinary capacities and qualifications.

The most striking impression of the Conference is the amazing capacity for work, the enthusiasm with which all the members of the Conference enter into every subject. I do not think that in any other country people could be found who are so full of vigor, of energy, of kindness, who are so serious and cheerful at the same time.

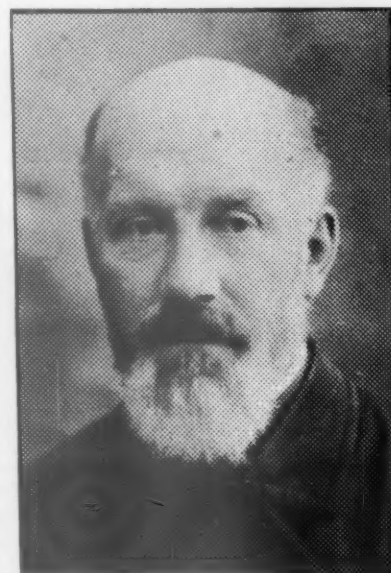
Another impression is that most people have not only the extraordinary optimism which is due to the possibilities of the country, to its extreme wealth, but they are also convinced in a much higher degree than people on the other side of the ocean that they can shape circumstances according to their insight, to their knowledge of research and science.

It is a wonderful and inspiring experience, and no one can possibly take part in the Conference without being infected by this spirit of hope and trust in a better future.

DR. ALICE SALOMON,  
Director, Berlin Training School for  
Social Workers, Berlin, Germany.

My impression of the work of the National Conference of Social Work cannot be summed up in a few words. Americans have been able to realize the cooperation of all the experts in every branch, and thanks to this cooperation, the work done by everyone is supported and made clearer by the work of all the others. I have admired the knowledge displayed by the speakers; but my great regret is that I know so little of the English language that I have not always been able to follow all the details of their thought. One of the things which has struck me most is the cordiality and loyalty which reigns between social workers of most of the different professions. Thanks to that union of the field of social activity, Americans give an example which ought to be followed in every civilized country. Is it not indeed necessary that all the enlightened citizens bring together to the community the science and the devotion of which they are capable?

The friendship with which the members of the National Conference, and more especially, its distinguished and cordial



president, Mr. Homer Folks, have welcomed the foreign delegates will forever remain deeply engraved in my heart.

May I come forward with a wish which has quite naturally arisen in me during the Conference? It is that Americans take the initiative in the international organization of social work. Their own national organization having attained such a great perfection, the time has come to create a central organization for work and information. Thanks to such an organization the social workers of different nations would profit by the most useful experiences and the most successful experiments.

I have so much more pleasure in expressing that wish when I remember, with all my French friends, the so active and generous cooperation brought by the Americans to the social and charitable work in devastated France.

We ask our American friends now to continue during peace that humanitarian mission which has led them to alleviate so much suffering during the terrible years. Let the Americans know that the French are faithful and keep in their hearts an eternal gratefulness for all the good which has been accomplished by the Americans during the war.

ABBÉ JEAN VIOLETT,  
Editor of L'Assistance Educative and founder  
of L'Habitation Familiale, Paris.

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1923-1924

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 Livingston Farrand, M. D. (1925), Washington, D. C.  
 Enid Forsythe (1924), Toronto  
 Elizabeth Fox (1924), Washington, D. C.  
 Allen Freeman, M. D. (1923-24), Columbus, Ohio  
 Edna G. Henry (1924), Indianapolis  
 Harriet L. Leete (1924), Washington, D. C.  
 George J. Nelbach (1924), New York City  
 Florence Patterson (1924), New York City  
 C. C. Pierce, M. D. (1925), Chicago, Ill.  
 Philip S. Platt (1924), New Haven, Conn.  
 Alvin Powell, M. D. (1925), Oakland, Cal.  
 Anna Rude, M. D. (1924), Washington, D. C.  
 John Tombs (1923-24), La Vina, California  
 C. E. A. Winslow, M. D. (1925), New Haven, Conn.  
 Rachelle Yarros, M. D. (1923-24), Chicago

**DIVISION IV—The Family**

Chairman: Karl deSchweinitz, Philadelphia.  
 Secretary: Francis H. McLean, New York City

**Committee**

Mary F. Bogue (1925), Harrisburg  
 Sara Brown (1925), Lansing, Michigan  
 Frank J. Bruno (1924), Minneapolis  
 Joanna C. Colcord (1924), New York City  
 Elizabeth Dutcher (1926), Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Dr. Anna B. Fox (1924), Buffalo  
 Raymond F. Gates (1926), Willimantic, Conn.  
 Elizabeth L. Holbrook (1924), Cambridge, Mass.  
 C. M. Hubbard (1924), St. Louis  
 Joel D. Hunter (1925), Chicago  
 Florence W. Hutsinpillar (1926), Denver  
 Porter Lee (1926), New York City  
 Benjamin P. Merrick (1925), Grand Rapids  
 Stockton Raymond (1926), Boston.  
 Amelia Sears (1926), Chicago  
 Mrs. F. H. Stoltze (1925), Minneapolis  
 Frances Taussig (1924), New York City  
 Gertrude Vaile (1925), Denver

**DIVISION V—Industrial and Economic Problems**

Chairman: Mary VanKleeck, New York City  
 Secretary: Alexander Fleisher, New York City

**Committee**

Edith Abbott (1924), Chicago  
 Frederic Almy (1923-24), Buffalo  
 John B. Andrews (1925), New York  
 Madeline H. Appel (1925), Boston  
 Roger Baldwin (1924), New York City  
 Allen T. Burns (1925), New York City  
 J. E. Hagerty (1925), Columbus, Ohio  
 Mrs. R. F. Halleck (1923-24), Louisville  
 Mrs. Florence Kelley (1924), New York City  
 Paul U. Kellogg (1925), New York City  
 Owen R. Lovejoy (1923-24), New York City  
 Annette Mann (1925), Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Mrs. W. L. Murdoch (1923-24), Birmingham  
 John A. Ryan (1923-24), Washington, D. C.  
 John R. Shillady (1924), New York City  
 Arthur J. Todd (1925), Chicago  
 Mary VanKleeck (1924), New York City  
 Solomon Wolf (1923-24), New Orleans

**DIVISION VI—Neighborhood and Community Life**

Chairman: George A. Bellamy, Cleveland

**Committee**

George A. Bellamy (1924), Cleveland  
 Dora Berres (1923-24), Los Angeles  
 LeRoy E. Bowman (1925), New York City  
 H. S. Braucher (1925), New York City  
 Henry F. Burt (1923-24), Minneapolis  
 Mrs. Ralph S. Doud (1924), Omaha  
 Dorothy Enderis (1924), Milwaukee  
 Corinne Fonde (1924), Houston  
 George E. Haynes (1923-24), Nashville  
 John Ihlder (1923-24), Washington, D. C.

H. H. Jacobs (1923-24), Milwaukee  
 E. C. Lindeman (1925), New York City  
 Joseph Logan (1925), Atlanta  
 Edward Lynde (1925), Madison  
 Mary E. McDowell (1923-24), Chicago  
 Eleanor McMain (1924), New Orleans  
 Mrs. Beverley B. Munford (1925), Richmond  
 J. B. Nash (1923), Oakland  
 Wilbur C. Phillips (1923-24), New York City  
 Frederic Siedenburg (1923-24), Chicago  
 Robert A. Woods (1924), Boston

**DIVISION VII—Mental Hygiene**

Chairman: Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, New York City  
 Vice-Chairman: Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Waverley, Mass.  
 Secretary: Edith Furbush, New York City

**Committee**

Smiley Blanton, M. D. (1924), Madison  
 Mary V. Clark (1923-24), New York City  
 Walter E. Fernald, M. D. (1923-24), Waverley, Mass.  
 Bernard Glueck, M. D. (1925), New York City  
 George A. Hastings (1924), New York City  
 Clark E. Higbee (1924), Grand Rapids  
 C. M. Hincks, M. D. (1925), Toronto  
 Arnold J. Jacoby, M. D. (1925), Detroit  
 Mary C. Jarrett (1924), Boston  
 Professor Everett Kimball (1925), Northampton, Mass.  
 Suzie L. Lyons (1923-24), Baltimore  
 Mrs. Carleton Parker (1923-24), New York City  
 Robert L. Richards, M. D. (1923-24), Talmage, Cal.  
 Thomas W. Salmon, M. D. (1924), New York City  
 Ada Edith Schweitzer, M. D. (1924), Indianapolis  
 Mrs. Maida H. Solomon (1925), Boston  
 Martha B. Strong (1924), New York City  
 Jessie Taft (1925), Philadelphia  
 William A. White, M. D. (1923-24), Washington, D. C.  
 Frankwood E. Williams, M. D. (1923-24), New York City  
 Mrs. Helen Anderson Young (1925), Minneapolis

**DIVISION VIII—Organization of Social Forces**

Chairman: Robert W. Kelso, Boston  
 Vice-Chairman: Harry P. Wareheim, Rochester  
 Secretary: John P. Sanderson, New Bedford, Mass.

**Committee**

Scott de Kins (1924), St. Louis  
 Guy T. Justis (1924), Denver  
 Sherman C. Kingsley (1924), Philadelphia  
 M. C. MacLean (1924), Toronto  
 T. A. Mason (1924), Bridgeport, Conn.  
 W. F. Maxwell (1924), Harrisburg  
 W. J. Norton (1924), Detroit  
 J. P. Sanderson (1924), New Bedford, Mass.  
 Oscar Schoenherr (1924), East Orange  
 H. D. Wareheim (1924), Rochester  
 Elizabeth Webster (1924), Chicago

**DIVISION IX—Public Officials and Administration**

Chairman: Sanford Bates, Boston  
 Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Secretary: John A. Brown, Indianapolis

**Committee**

Burr Blackburn (1925), Atlanta  
 Alicia Brown (1923-24), Dallas  
 Herbert Brown (1923-24), East View, New York  
 Mrs. Carrie P. Bryant (1924), Los Angeles  
 Peter Bryce (1925), Toronto  
 Amos W. Butler (1924), Indianapolis  
 Richard K. Conant (1925), Boston  
 Caroline M. Crosby (1925), Minneapolis  
 Clarence E. Ford (1925), Albany  
 J. E. Hagerty (1923-24), Columbus  
 Charles P. Kellogg (1923-24), Hartford, Conn.

Robert W. Kelso (1924), Boston  
 Rev. William J. Kerby (1924), Washington, D. C.

W. L. Kuser (1924), Eldora, Iowa  
 James S. Lakin (1925), Charleston, W. Va.

Kenosha Sessions (1923-24), Indianapolis

Mrs. Ada E. Sheffield (1924), Boston  
 H. H. Shirer (1923-24), Columbus  
 Lucy Sims (1924-24), Paris, Ky.  
 M. J. Tappins (1923-24), Madison  
 Forest S. Treat (1925), Davenport, Iowa  
 G. Croft Williams (1924), Columbia, S. C.

**DIVISION X—The Immigrant**

Chairman: Fred C. Croxton, Columbus  
 Vice-Chairman: Mary E. Hurlbutt, New York  
 Secretary: Burce M. Mohler, Washington, D. C.

**Committee**

Grace Abbott, Washington, D. C.  
 Jane Addams, Chicago  
 Paul Blanshard, Rochester  
 Rev. Charles T. Bridgeman, New York City  
 Kate Claghorn, New York City  
 Ruth Crawford, New York City  
 Julius Drachsler, New York City  
 W. W. Husband, Washington, D. C.  
 Albert Jenks, Minneapolis  
 Julia C. Lathrop, Rockford, Ill.  
 Mary McDowell, Chicago  
 Rose McHugh, Washington, D. C.  
 H. A. Miller, Oberlin, Ohio  
 Cecelia Razovsky, New York City  
 Graham Taylor, Chicago

**SUGGESTIONS FOR OFFICERS 1924-1925**

Clip and mail to Mrs. Eva W. White, 357 Charles Street, Boston, Mass.  
 For list of present officers and members of Executive Committee, see elsewhere in this BULLETIN.

**For President:**

First Choice.....Address.....

Second Choice.....Address.....

**For First Vice-President:**

Name.....Address.....

**For Second Vice-President:**

Name.....Address.....

**For Third Vice-President:**

Name.....Address.....

For members of the Executive Committee, stating them in the order of your preference (five to be chosen for a term of three years):

1. Name.....Address.....

2. Name.....Address.....

3. Name.....Address.....

4. Name.....Address.....

5. Name.....Address.....

**SUGGESTIONS MADE BY**

(Signed).....Address.....

# Toronto-1924



